LETTER

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FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

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CITY of DUBLIN.

By a Friend to TRUTH and LIBERTY.



DUBLIN:

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LETTER, &c.

RIENDS and Fellow-Countrymen! Bear with a few Suggestions from an honest Heart, though unknown to you, humbly offered to your most serious Consideration. The Subject of them shall be my only Apology, as Love to you, to Liberty and my Country, are my only Motives, in thus presenting them.

When the most open, and, I think, formidable Attack is made upon your Rights as Members of this great City, and upon moral Honesty and Virtue, in general, it is no Time for much Delicacy, and formal Nicety, in those who desire to withstand The present Transactions of our City, I need not tell you, have raifed these dismal Fears, these most melancholy Apprehensions; they are become big with the most frightful Consequences; if they are fuccessful, they cannot fail of producing the most lasting Evils. The Cause of Slavery and moral Depravity is avowedly abetted by the most powerful Friends, and is openly the Object of the most affiduous Application, the most earnest Attention; you are yourselves the Witnesses of this, and I am saved the Trouble of informing you how, and in what Manner it is attempted. Are you not daily and most importunately folicited to act contrary to the Sense of your

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own Minds? To overcome the Obligations to Duty which your Consciences present you with? To do what you believe to be evil and unlawful? To prevail on you, are you not presented with Motives of Interest, with Promises of Reward on one Hand? and are you not threatened with Losses, with Denunciations of Vengeance on the other? What is the Tendency, I will not fay Intention, of those who direct this Conduct, but the Propagation of Vice and all manner of Wickedness? What more direct Means could the Prince of Darkness himself devise to accomplish his Purpose? I will not allow myself to think that any guilty of these Attempts to overcome the Ingenuity of his Neighbour's Mind, really intend this Consequence: But I am afraid they are little solicitous about the Matter; and provided they gain their present Ends, give themselves but little Trouble about what follows. Would it be wonderful to find the Man who has been thus engaged to counteract the real Sense of his Mind, and Dictates of his Conscience in one Instance, proceeding to do it in another, and defrauding his Employer in the Goodness of his Work, or in his Charges for doing it? The first Instance may be as important in the Artificers Estimation as the fecond, and a fecond Transgression is always much easier than the former.

And what is it my Friends that is aimed at by these most unrighteous and pernicious Means? Here, again, I am in Chari y obliged to distinguish between the Intention of those who use them, and the real Consequence of Success in this Matter: The one is to get two Men returned into Parliament, whose Interests they have espoused; but the other is nothing less than undermining the very Foundations of the Liberty and Happiness of our Civil Constitution. The Natter of contest now, is not who shall be recommended to your free Choice and Election, as the sittest to be the Guardians of your Rights and Interests in Parliament; but whether a few of the Great

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and Powerful, or the great Majority and Bulk of the People, shall elect those who are to be called your Representatives; whether, in short, the Power and Instuence of a few of bigh Station and Fortune shall stifle the free Suffrages of you my Fellow-Citizens, and dictate and prescribe to you what you are to do, to whom you are to give your Voice. That this has the most direct Tendency absolutely to subvert our happy Form of Government, is abundantly obvious, as it deprives us of the only Security of Liberty in it. The popular or democratick Part is a sure Fortress while it is preserved, but if it is given up, our Liberty must accompany it.

We all know that the Members returned from Boroughs are not the Representative of the People. but are either the Proprietors, or those who have the Influence in them themselves, or those whom they please to nominate either from Friendship, or a valuable Consideration. Many of our Counties also are so thinly inhabited with Protestants, that the Choice is in one or a very few; so that the Cities and the few remaining Counties are the only Security for this Part of our Constitution. What must it then be to attempt to bring our chief City, our Metropolis, into the same State with a Country Borough. If it succeeds in this Instance, where is the City or Country we can expect better of, and then farewell the nobleft Part of our Civil Polity! farewell Liberty! Who can pretend to the least Spark of Love for either, and yet lend his Aid to this most wicked Intention.

What bareface Impudence is it in those Gentlemen for whom the Attempt is at present made, to talk of being Friends to Liberty, to the Freedom of our Constitution? Are not they or their Abettors laying violent Hands upon, and doing what they can, to extinguish what they would be thought to defend and support? Should we be surprised to hear these Men declared Enemies to their County, to Liberty, to the Protestant

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Protestant Interest? Is not one of their backney Scrib. blers employed to weaken that Affociation, by raising Tealousies among Protestants; nay, who would perfuade us that Papists and Protestants are more naturally connected than Protestants and Protestants? Is there not a like Infinuation made in a Letter from a pretended Member of the House of Commons to a chief Magistrate of a Borough? I do not fear that it will ever be in the Power of any ignorant Papil, defigning facobite, or self-interested Man, who cares not for the Public, if he can gain his own End, to difunite Protestants, fo as to weaken their Hands, and to draw them off from the joint Defence of the common Object of their Care and Solicitude. But what Opinion must you form of those, in whose Behalf these Things are attempted? Ought they to wonder if the latter End of Queen Ann's Reign should be once more brought under our View; the Similitude of Manners be remarked of the one; the unnatural Degeneracy of the other? Suffer me here to express my Astonishment at the Reception this Conduct has met with! Ye Friends of Liberty, of Virtue, of your Country, in what Manner do ye justify your Approbation of these Measures, or of those who use them! Will you be offended if the Name of Whig should be more sparingly dispensed hereafter, or if used, should change it's original Meaning, to denote only Drinkers of certain Toasts, as Opportunities of drinkingmuch good Liquor?

And now, my fellow Citizens, consider how you can relish these Doings, and how these Attempts, is attended with Success, will affect you. They aim at nothing less than your Virtue, your Liberty, your Importance, as Members of the Community. Your Rights, as Men, as Judges of your own Conduct, are invaded. You are required to become obedient to the Will and Humour of your Superiors, without any Regard to your own Sentiments, or Sense of Duty: Is not Submission here the most abject Slavery, worse even

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than being deprived of your outward Freedom and Property? By giving Way, will not the Citizens of this City lose their Considerations, their Importance? Who will think, on any future Occasion, of recommending himself to you, when he sees you are not the Electors, but are at the Devotion of a sew of the Great and Powerful, to whom only it is requisite to make Application? This Reason, in my Opinion, ought to draw off every sensible Lover of Liberty from that Side on which such Practices are used, however attached they might have been to it before.

What is any personal liking of a particular Man, to the Defence you owe to Liberty, to your Rights as Members of Society, which are evidently invaded. The nearest Relation, the most intimate connection of Friendship, is no Reason at all for abandoning any Cause where your Liberty and most important literests are concerned. Act then as Men, as those who have larger Views, and more extensive Principles of Action than private Attachments, how strong so ever. Shew your Importance, your Zeal for your Liberty, your deteftation of fuch Iniquities; fuffer not the Promises of Reward, the denunciation of Punishment to have any Weight with you. Many of you, I trust, are Independent on these Enslavers, these Pests of all Society, and fuch of you therefore are quite inexcufable, if you forfake your Duty: But even you who are not fo; what are you to expect from them? Are their base, their little Minds susceptible of any lasting Engagements to you? Will the Promises now made be remembered, when the reason for which they were made, is at an End? And do you think it ought to be aRecommendation of you to your Employers, that they have found you capable of Bribery, and of being prevailed on to depart from what you esteem your Duty? Will they not be more apt to suspect that you may do the like in other Instances also. They will lay, they have known you can be Rogues when you have met with a suitable Temptation, and therefore

can place no Trust or Considence in you: On the other Hand, if you shew yourselves Men of Principle and Conscience, must not they, whatever the pretend, like you the better? And when a Fit of Passion, perhaps, is over, be disposed to think, the you are fitter for their Purpose, and will serve them more uprightly.

Let these Things be weighed by you, and the will take off much of the force of those Promises and Threatnings: They will even shew you, that in many Instances it is your Interest to withstand them, as it is certainly true, in general, that Success in Business depends much upon the Moral Character for Honesty and Integrity; and still more certain, that true Happiness always does so.

Rouse then my Friends, and be not frighted with Spectres, or enticed with the Words of Deceit: Shew yourselves Freemen, and good Citizens, jealous of every Innovation of your Rights and Liberties, and susceptible of a just Contempt and becoming Indignation at those who would enslave you, but have not the Power, if you are true to yourselves and your own Interests.

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